

soon as Jacob Warwick came to manhood , Robert Sitlington moved to his own prop-
erty near old Millboro. ^{Jacob}
Jacob Warwick who now owned the Durmore property,
always cherished the highest filial regard, for Robert Sitlington his step father,
and for whose honor the branch was named . The Railroad station at the mouth
of Sitlington Creek, was so named in honor of Robert Sitlington, the pioneer
and Revolutionary War Veteran.

Robert Sitlington, s Affidavit as a Revolutionary War Vetern is as follows:

ROBERT SITLINGTON: ^{County} BATH Sept 26th 1832. (Date of Affidavit)

Born -1749 . In 1776. went out as substitute two months for
Nathan Crawford, serving as ranger and Spy at Wafwicks Fort under captain
John Lewis and Captain Samuel Vance. Drafted 1777 to serve against the Indians
at Warwick, and Cloverlick Forts, under Captain Samuel Vance ,and Lieutenant-
John Cartmill. Served four or six weeks against the British 1778-1779. under
Captain John McCoy. Discharged at Richmond. Drafted for six weeks in 1781 and
marched under Captain David Gwin to Guilford ; was in the battle.

West Virginia Writers' Project

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

Natural Setting
Pocahontas County History
Subject Chapter Three Part 1 Sec D.

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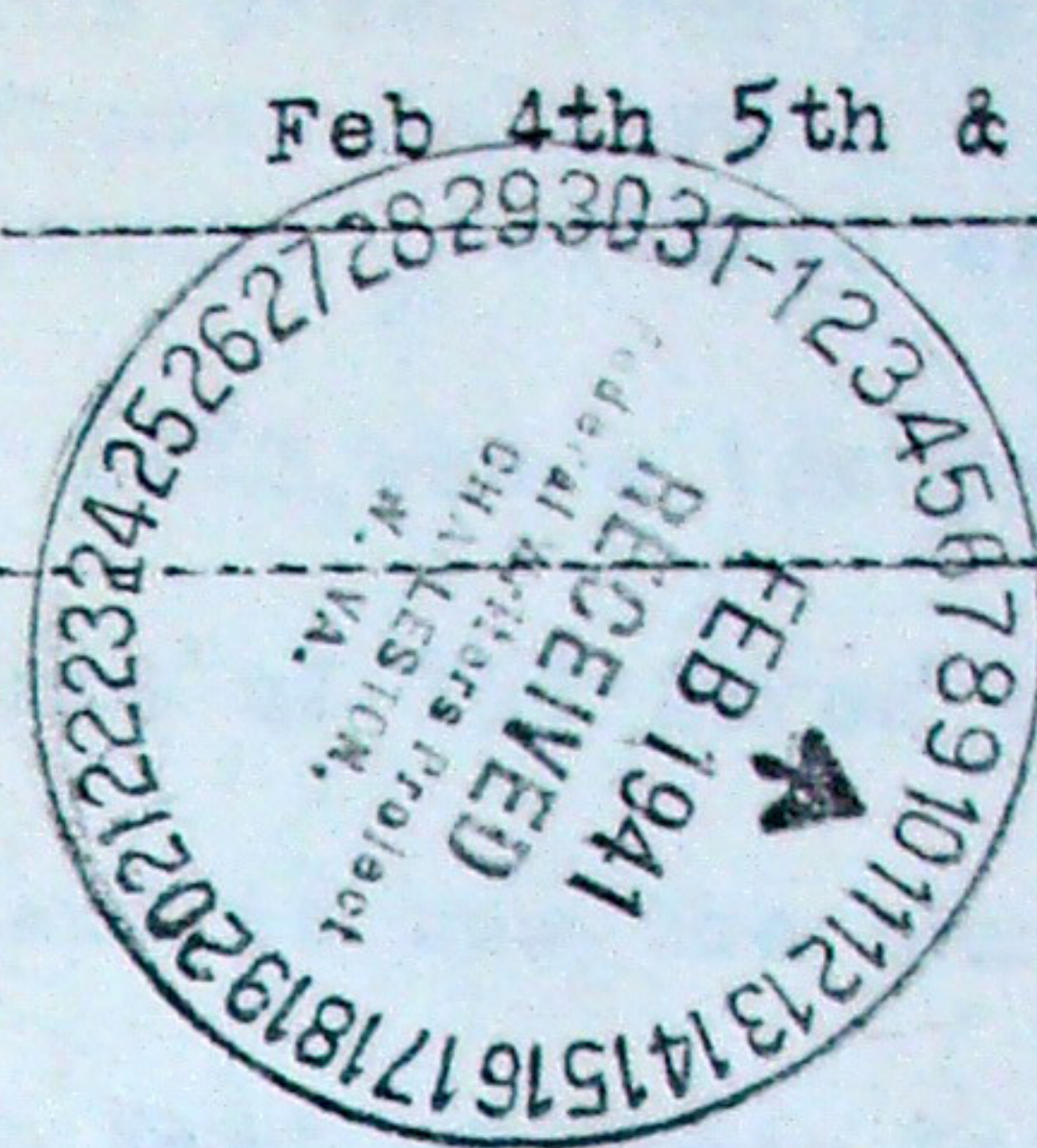
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NATURAL SETTING CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

(Part 1)

(Sec D)

Roscoe W. Brown.

Feb 8th 1940

GALFORDS CREEK:- Galfords Creek , the head waters of Sitlington Creek from Glade Hill Eastward have been locally known as Galfords Creek from the very earliest settlement of of this region of Pocahontas County ^{Thomas Galford} settled on Galfords Creek then called Sitlington Creek, about the year of 1782, was a tax payer at the date . The Pioneer Thomas Galford secured a Land Grant of 154 Acres of land situate on Sitlington Creek , bearing date of 1794 , and is now the same land, owned by Wade Galford and Charley Wilfong, on Galfords Creek East of Glade Hill; There is a tradition ~~that~~ handed down among the Galford decendants that the pioneer Thomas Galford , gave a Bear Trap for his first homestead on Galfords Creek, this could have happened in the way of barter , and no record made of the transaction.

Galfords Creek has two branches , known as Right hand prong, and Left hand ^{prong} prong ; The left hand prong is known as the Big Spring Branch of Galfords Creek, which gives rise in a very large Gravelly Spring , known as the Big Spring;

This Spring is situated at a very high altitude, in the Alleghany Mountains between the Ramshorn mountain, and the Guinn Ridge .

The main Galfords Creek , or Right hand prong, has a total length of 6.1 miles , with a total fall of 1125 feet, with a rate of fall per mile , of 184.4 feet per mile, and has a drainage are basin of 8.65 square miles .

The Left Hand Prong known as the Big Spring branch has a length of 3.2 miles , with a total fall of 1250 feet, with a rate of fall per mile, of 390.6 feet, and has a drainage basin area of 2.48 square miles.

The Virgin forest of the Galfords Creek was taken out by the North Fork Lumber Company, and the Raywood Lumber Company , in the year of 1926. The Galfords Creek was heavily timbered with the famous Hemlock trees, which kept the sunshine from the stream , and thereby made it favorable for the Mountain Brook Trout, which infested its waters clear to the head spränge .

Some of the first settlers on upper Galfords Creek was Ludy Taylor ., and Samuel Posten who had settled on the lands that was later occupied by Richard Hudson. The name " Galfords Creek" was so named by the early settlement made by the pioneer Thomas Galford, and the historical incident that happened in his family, which was the primary cause, in naming the branch "Galfords Creek."

The Story in brief, as follows:- It is a matter of authentic history, that Thomas Galford was living with his family on what is now Galfords Creek, when the Indians were still making raids throughout the country. His daughter Elizabeth 14 years of age was sent on an errand and was never heard of afterwards ; word was sent to all the settlers far and near , and vain search was made ; while searching along the creek thinking she had fallen in the water and drowned, they found a large Indian trail , the tracks of the girl, some bits of cloth, and other signs which gave evidence that Elizabeth had been captured by the Indians.

The trail was followed till it became so obscure that, the idea of recapturing the girl was given up for the time. A few month subsequently Thomas Galford with a man by the name of Samuel Gragery , went on through to the Indian villages in Ohio but found no evidence of the missing girl. There is a tradition , or true story, that upon their return, they captured two fine horses from the Indians , and knowing that they would be followed, by the Indians, returned on their own trail, and in ambush shot two or three of the Indians , which put a check on the pursuit, and then by travelling all night made their escape back home. The ornaments and bracelets, were taken from the Indians , which was burned when Thomas Galford Junior, lost his house by fire . The captured horses were two fine stallions , the Bay was called " Buck Rabbit" and the other " Irish Grey" Buck Rabbit was sold to John Bird , the ancestor of the Bird relation of Highland County . The other was bought by John Harness a trader from Staunton (SEE Prices History for this note,)

The fact that Elizabeth Galford was captured by the indians , is an authentic historical fact, It is one of the tragedies common among the early settlers of the Greenbrier valley, while this incident occurred more than one hundred and fifty years ago —